

(2015). Johnson held that “imposing an increased sentence under the residual clause of the Armed Career Criminal Act violates the Constitution’s guarantee of due process” but did not address the residual clause under the career-offender guideline. Id., 135 S. Ct. at 2563.

On December 13, 2016, Respondent filed the instant motion to hold these proceedings in abeyance pending the United States Supreme Court’s decision in Beckles v. United States, No. 15-8544. (Doc. No. 4.) According to Respondent, Beckles presents questions that are relevant to, or dispositive of, Petitioner’s Motion, including: whether Johnson’s constitutional holding applies to the residual clause of the definition of “crime of violence” in the career-offender guideline, and, if so, whether Johnson’s invalidation of the residual clause of the career-offender guideline applies retroactively on collateral review.

For the reasons stated by Respondent, and without objection from Petitioner, the Court concludes that the motion should be granted.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that Respondent’s motion to hold Petitioner’s § 2255 Motion to Vacate in abeyance (Doc. No. 4) is **GRANTED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above-captioned action is held in abeyance pending the Supreme Court’s decision in Beckles v. United States, No. 15-8544. Respondent shall have 60 days from the date the Supreme Court issues its decision in Beckles to file an answer, motion, or other response to Petitioner’s § 2255 Motion to Vacate.

Signed: December 15, 2016



Richard L. Voorhees
United States District Judge

